

MINUTES OF MEETING OF COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 10 and 11, 1925.

The third meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts during the fiscal year 1926 was held in its office in the Interior Department Building, on Thursday, December 10, and Friday, December 11, 1925.

The following members were present:

Mr. Moore, Chairman,
Mr. Greenleaf,
Mr. Mowbray,
Mr. Medary,
Mr. Delano,

also Mr. H. P. Caemmerer, Secretary and

Executive Officer.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PRECEDING MEETING: The minutes of the meeting held October 8, 1925, were approved.

2. SESQUICENTENNIAL COINS: By letter dated December 8, 1925, the Commission received from Mr. Asher C. Baker, Director in Chief of the Sesquicentennial International Exposition Commission, Philadelphia, a sketch of their proposed souvenir half-dollar. The sketch showed the heads of Presidents Washington and Coolidge on the obverse, and the Liberty Bell on the reverse, with the usual legends.

The Commission approved the sketch, with the understanding that models for the coin would be submitted. (Exhibit A).

3. ST. NAZAIRE MEMORIAL: The Commission gave further consideration to the St. Nazaire Memorial. It was stated that the memorial would be 200 feet out in the water, that the bronze for it was being cast, and that the pedestal was under construction. The Commission approved the design (Exhibit B).

4. NAVY AND MARINE MEMORIAL: The Navy and Marine Memorial Association, through its Chairman, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske (Retired), resubmitted their model for the proposed memorial, dedicated to Americans lost at Sea, to be erected in the District of Columbia, in accordance with the Act approved February 16, 1924. Both the sculptor, Begni del Piatta, and Harvey W. Corbett, architect, of New York City, were present to explain the model, showing sea gulls, on which they had been working since May, 1924, with a view to submitting it in form acceptable to the Commission of Fine Arts. A one-fourth inch scale model was submitted, designed for a memorial at Hains Point, East Potomac Park. The following is a description of the proposed memorial:

"This Memorial is to be erected by the contributions of public spirited American men, women and children. An ocean wave of statuary bronze--26 feet wide, 32 feet long and 32 feet high--over which hover seven sea gulls, will be mounted on a bronze pedestal with a finishing seat in polished sea-green granite. Leading to the wave will be a series of steps and platforms, the extreme proportions of which will be 190 feet deep by 156 feet wide. On the platform there will be bronze reliefs depicting the history of the navy, marine, coast guard, etc., and describing discoveries, travels, fisheries and other activities of the sea. Suitably embodied in the structure will be the insignia of every State in the Union." The sea gulls are to have a spread of from 4 to 5 feet.

All the members of the Commission, excepting Mr. Garfield, had seen the model in the studio of Mr. Daniel Chester French, 12 West 8th Street, New York City, recently, and the individual reports submitted show that no member of the Commission was entirely satisfied with the model. Several of the members regarded the design pictorial and sentimental, and all agreed that a memorial of this design is not suitable for a monument at Hains Point.

The sculptor and architect had mounted the model in such a way as to show water in the background, and stated that their idea was to place the

memorial at Hains Point as to face the driveway, with the river in the background and the group of birds vanishing in the sky. A spot-light was used for effect.

The Commission were unanimous in saying that the memorial at Hains Point should be monumental, one that can be seen from all sides, especially when coming up the Potomac River, for that is the chief approach by water or the Naval Gate to the National Capital--that it should be a monument which would have great architectural mass, and which would balance the War College. Mr. Corbett thought that there would still be sufficient space at Hains Point for a great monument in addition to the proposed memorial showing sea gulls, but the Commission did not think so. The Commission regard the site as one of the most prominent in the District of Columbia for a memorial. Mr. Moore stated that the Ericsson Memorial Association desired Hains Point, but were not granted the site because their memorial was not regarded large enough for that site.

Mr. Corbett advised that about 200,000 have subscribed to the memorial on the basis of the design submitted, and about 1/2 of a half a million dollars has been raised. Mr. Corbett said he realized that the model was not made for a memorial that could be seen from a distance, but was made for Hains Point with the water in the back ground, their understanding being that it was the end of the park; that they did not think of giving the memorial a monumental position in Washington.

The question was raised as to whether the memorial could be placed at some other point along the shore line of East Potomac Park. A map of the park was used and the entire plan of the park was explained to the architect. The Commission thought it would be possible to find another site for the

memorial on the shore line of East Potomac Park or at some other point along the Washington water front, but the Commission were not satisfied with sculptural features of the model in its present state. Mr. Piatta said the back of the model was susceptible to better treatment, in response to the Commission's criticism of it. The Commission advised reducing the size of the memorial.

Mr. Medary said there are three distinct elements to be considered:

1, the Association's point of view desiring to erect the memorial; 2, the intrinsic value of the memorial; 3, the relation of the memorial to Washington and all other memorials, in which the Commission of Fine Arts are particularly concerned. The great question is, Is that an adequate use of Hains Point as a site for this memorial?

The Commission were unanimous in saying that a memorial of the character suggested by this model was not an adequate use of Hains Point, and disapproved the erection of this Navy and Marine Memorial showing sea gulls at Hains Point.

The question was then considered as to the capability of the sculptor to produce the sculptural features of the memorial, the bronze wave and sea gulls, satisfactorily. Before deciding this question, the Commission felt it very necessary to consult the sculptor member of the Commission, Mr. Taft, and if possible have a conference also with Mr. Adams, Mr. French, and Mr. Fraser. The matter is to receive further consideration at a meeting when all the members of the Commission can be present.

5. POWER PLANT, MCKINLEY MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL: Mr. A. L. Harris, Municipal Architect, submitted studies for a Power Plant for the McKinley Manual Training High School. The design submitted showed the usual factory type of building. Mr. Medary and Mr. Delano recommended changes in the

sketch, and a revised design, which Mr. Harris submitted, was later approved by the Commission.

6. ENTRANCE TO YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, at West Yellowstone, Montana: Hon. Stephen T. Mather, Director of the National Park Service, accompanied by Mr. A. B. Cammerer, Assistant Director, and Mr. Horace Albright, Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, submitted to the Commission a design for a monumental entrance to the park at West Yellowstone, Montana, which is to be in the nature of a memorial to Mr. E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate. The design, prepared by Gilbert Stanley Underwood & Co., of Los Angeles, showed a tower-like structure for the administration building, with an arched treatment adjoining it, as an entrance to the park. Mr. Mather said some such arrangement as this is necessary to control the visitors and traffic to the park; the majority of the people now come by automobile. An entrance fee of \$7.50 per motor is charged.

 The Commission felt that the design of the proposed entrance was not in good proportion, that the "tower" should be in the center with an arched treatment for entrances at each side---a sketch was made accordingly. The question of placing this monumental entrance at the head of a long vista some 1200 feet from the boundary line of the park was considered. Mr. Mather then submitted a plan of West Yellowstone, Montana, and it was decided that an appropriate location for this entrance would be at the edge of the town at the park boundary, indicated on the plan, and that there ample space for parking automobiles could be had. Mr. Greenleaf called attention to the possibilities of landscape treatment at this location in connection with the structure, with planting like a "cathedral close".

 The architectural design of the tower did not meet with favor by the

Commission. It showed too much detail, too many ornaments, and did not seem in scale with the surroundings.

7. MASSACHUSETTS WORLD WAR MEMORIAL: Major K. H. Price, Secretary of the American Battle Monuments Commission, consulted the Commission as to the Massachusetts World War Memorial, for which Henry Bacon was the architect, and Daniel Chester French, the sculptor. Major Price said the memorial has not been erected, for when the design was made it did not meet with the approval of the 26th Division, but that now the question of erecting it is again being taken up and it is thought the design will be accepted. The design was made for a monument placed in front of a cliff 40 feet high. Major Price said the American Battle Monuments Commission would not favor placing the memorial there, as it is not a place where the 26th Division fought. The Commission felt certain modifications in the design should be made; they took serious exception to the soldier figure and suggested instead a large inscription.

8. TOMB OF UNKNOWN SOLDIER: Mr. Hastings submitted a revised study for a monument to the Unknown Soldier at Arlington. The design showed simply a sarcophagus resting on a base. The Commission were not satisfied with the design. Mr. Medary felt that since it seems to be the desire of the War Department to erect only a low monument, the whole site should be restudied.

9. PLAINFIELD, N. J., WORLD WAR MEMORIAL: The War Memorial Committee of Plainfield, N. J., requested the advice of the Commission as to a design for their memorial. The Commission recommended that the matter be taken up either with Mr. Egerton Swartwout, of New York City, or with Mr. George Howe, of Philadelphia. (Exhibit C).

10. SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR MEMORIAL, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA: The Commission was requested to advise as to a design submitted by Mr. Fred Kimball, of Lincoln, Nebraska, for a Spanish-American War Memorial. The Commission decided that in view of the progress made in the design, as indicated by the photographs submitted, the time for useful advice has passed (Exhibit D).

11. UNITED STATES FLAG STANDARDIZATION: Mr. Mowbray advised that on Wednesday, December 9th, he and Mr. Caemmerer attended a special meeting of the Flag Standardization Committee at the Bureau of Standards for the particular purpose of hearing a report by Mr. W. D. Appel as to the tests he made during the past two months of red and blue dyes, as suggested at the meeting on September 4, 1925. A copy of the report is attached hereto and made a part of these Minutes (Exhibit E).

12. FURNITURE FOR THE ARLINGTON MANSION: The Quartermaster General, War Department, requested the advice of the Commission as to a Colonial Sideboard suggested for the Arlington Mansion in connection with the restoration. The Commission regarded the article suitable for this purpose. (Exhibit F).

13. TOURISTS' CAMP: Lieut. Col. C. O. Sherrill, Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks, submitted a design for a permanent brick Shelter House, which he proposed erecting in the Tourists' Camp in East Potomac Park, in accordance with the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, for the fiscal year 1926, which appropriated \$50,000 for this purpose, including improvements.

The Commission protested strongly against the erection of a permanent building in the Tourists' Camp, and said it should be removed from East Potomac Park without delay as it is not a proper place for it and it interferes

with the plan of development of East Potomac Park. Mr. Greenleaf called attention to the fact that he had protested against establishing a Tourists' Camp in East Potomac Park at the time Col. Sherrill submitted a plan for it (at the meeting of the Commission on January 13, 1922), and that if it is necessary to maintain a Tourists' Camp now a site should be found for it at or near the District Line. It is understood that the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks is now willing to remove the Tourists' Camp from East Potomac Park if Congress will waive the order to erect the proposed structure, as contemplated by the Act above mentioned. A report was sent to Col. Sherrill on the subject (Exhibit G).

14. "MOTHER LOVE" MEMORIAL: Under date of December 9, 1925, the following letter, together with plans, was received from Messrs. Frederick R. Gibbs and John A. Johnston, Care of the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.:

Washington, D.C., December 9, 1925.

"The Commission of Fine Arts,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

The Southern Women's Memorial Association is an organization being formed to construct a temple which will house Emil Fuchs' group "Mother Love" in Washington, D.C. As the charter of this association is being filed this week and the formal meeting of the Board of Trustees has not yet taken place, we, as the organizers of this association, are presenting the plans and photographs of this proposed memorial for your consideration.

The purposes of this association are to erect a memorial in commemoration of the ideals of the southern women in the war between the States; to acquire a site by purchase which would be fitting to the character of the project; to landscape this site in a manner appropriate to the memorial and which will beautify the National Capital; to promote, through the sculptural and architectural design of this temple, the ideals for which the womanhood of the South stood, and unite through its spirit all sections of our Nation; and to present this memorial when completed to the United States Government, to be maintained as a national shrine to which all posterity may go to receive inspiration of loyalty, faith and peace.

This association will be operated by a board of seven trustees. These trustees are: Colonel Robert W. Harper, General John A. Johnston, Charles A. Douglas, Frederick R. Gibbs, Myrtis Morgan, H. L. Offutt, Jr., and Emil Fuchs.

The funds of this association will be raised by public subscription. It is planned that approximately ten per cent of the funds will be appropriated toward the purchase of a site, approximately ten per cent of the funds to be appropriated for the operating expense, and the balance of the funds will go into the erection of the temple and the landscaping of the grounds. It is planned that not more than \$1,500,000 will be raised to complete this memorial.

The temple which we plan to construct is a round structure of a Grecian type of architecture. At the front of the building will be a portico with four Corinthian columns. It will be about fifty feet wide and seventy-five feet deep. Bronze doors at the entrance will bear four panels portraying the courage and loyalty of the Southern women. Within the temple will be four bronze panels with like portrayals. Fitting landscaping will be developed.

The group is of Italian marble and the temple will be of North Carolina white marble.

The sculptural work will be executed by Emil Fuchs. The architecture will be by Walter B. Kirby and the landscaping by A. F. Brinckerhoff.

We will appreciate the privilege of presenting at your early convenience plans and all other information which the Commission may desire in the consideration of this project.

Respectfully,

Frederick R. Gibbs,
John A. Johnston.

Temporary address:

Mayflower Hotel,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Gibbs and General Johnston appeared before the Commission on December 11th to explain the plans, and to consult the Commission as to a site. Mr. Gibbs said several locations had been considered and that he had talked to Col. Sherrill about the matter, who had suggested that he bring the plans to the attention of the Commission of Fine Arts. It is not proposed to erect the memorial on Government land, but to purchase a site and after completion of the memorial present it to the Government. As stated in the letter, the memorial is to house Emil Fuchs's "Mother Love". Among the sites considered are, -one acre at Massachusetts Avenue and Wisconsin Ave.;

the intersection of Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, where the memorial would be below grade; at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway--it was stated that this site would interfere with the parkway development; and a 15 acre wooded tract down from the Observatory, looking down into a valley towards the river and over the city,--this site Mr. Gibbs said seemed to them most suitable.

The Commission recalled that recently Congress protested in a matter of this kind, in the case of the Dupont Memorial Fountain, where after the erection of the memorial an appropriation was requested to operate the fountain; and in the case of the Navy and Marine memorial the word "maintenance" was inserted in the act to prevent further expense to the Government for up-keep after the erection of the memorial.

Also, the Commission did not feel that this sculptural group by Emil Fuchs justified the erection of a shrine as proposed in the National Capital. Mr. Fuchs was not regarded a nationally known sculptor by any of the members of the Commission.

Mr. Gibbs stated that paintings by Emil Fuchs were to be placed in this shrine, and that there will also be in it four bronze panels. He also submitted photographs of the panels, together with photographs of the sculptural group "Mother Love."

The Commission felt that the project would result primarily in building a structure which would house works by Emil Fuchs. On the whole the project did not commend itself to the Commission in any essential feature, and Messrs. Gibbs and Johnston were informed accordingly.

(Exhibit H).

15. NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK COMMISSION: On the afternoon of December 10th the National Capital Park Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts met at the home of Hon. John Barton Payne, 1601 I Street, for years President of the South Chicago Park Board, and Chairman of the American National Red Cross. Mr. Payne had invited these Commissions for luncheon, and the afternoon was spent discussing plans for the development of the National Capital. Representing the National Capital Park Commission there were present: Major General Harry Taylor, Chief of Engineers, Chairman; Hon. Frederick M. Zihlman, Chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia; Hon. Stephen T. Mather, Director of the National Park Service; Colonel W. B. Greeley, Chief, Forest Service; Lieut. Col. J. Franklin Bell, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia; Lieut. Col. C. O. Sherrill, retiring Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital and Major U. S. Grant 3d, Acting Director, also Major Cary H. Brown, Assistant.

At the luncheon the general features of the "Outer Parks" development for Washington were considered, and general satisfaction was expressed in the progress of this work since the establishment of the National Capital Park Commission, in June, 1924. It was regretted that only \$1600,000 a year was being made available, as this is barely sufficient to acquire miscellaneous park tracts and leaves nothing towards the acquirement of great projects of the Plan, like the Piney Branch Parkway or the Fort Drive. Attention was called to the phenomenal growth of Washington since the World War, being now a city of half a million people, with good prospects in two or three decades of becoming a city of 1,000,000 inhabitants.

An inspection trip was made to Sixteenth Street Heights, during which a plan, prepared by Mr. J. G. Langdon, Landscape Architect of the National Capital Park Commission was favorably considered for the treatment of a "Northern Portal" at the District Boundary Line, at the head of Sixteenth Street. Mr. Greenleaf said the "boulevard" suggested by the plan was too narrow, being the usual 160 feet, and that it should be at least 220 feet wide. Mr. Mather thought the National Capital Park Commission could purchase a strip of land so as to make the "boulevard" the desired width.

Attention was also called to the plan for the "Fort Drive" to connect the Anacostia Park and the Rock Creek Park, and it was urged that the Fort Drive be completed in the near future, as to delay the project would interfere materially with a proper layout of the Drive because of building encroachments. The devastation that had been done in the Piney Branch Parkway was deplored. As to the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, Mr. Siplman introduced a bill in Congress today, (H.R.4785, December 10th) to make available \$600,000 towards the completion of it.

An inspection was then made of Rosslyn, Virginia, and vicinity, in connection with which the Plan for Greater Arlington, recently approved by the Secretary of War, was considered. The Commission had previously approved the Plan. The Plan was favorably endorsed by the representatives of the National Capital Park Commission, and a set of prints thereof was transmitted to that Commission for future guidance and use in all projects of development of the National Capital between the Key Bridge and the Long Bridge. (Exhibit I). Conditions at Rosslyn were regarded deplorable as an approach to Washington, and it was thought improvements could be begun there by a proper treatment of the Virginia terminus of the Francis Scott Key Bridge.

C O P Y

December 11, 1925.

Dear Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on December 10, 1925, approved the enclosed sketch of the Sesquicentennial half-dollar, received from Mr. Asher C. Baker, Director in Chief of the Sesquicentennial International Exposition Commission, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The sketch was approved with the understanding that the models will be prepared by a competent medalist and submitted to the Commission.

The Commission understands that the sketch awaits your approval and that of the Secretary of the Treasury, after which it is to be returned to Mr. Baker. The models for this coin should come to the Commission of Fine Arts through the Office of the Director of the Mint, as is usual.

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Hon. R. J. Grant,
Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department.

EXHIBIT A.

C O P Y

December 11, 1925.

Dear Sirs:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on December 10, 1925, gave further consideration to the St. Nazaire Memorial, and approved the design.

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

The American Battle Monuments Commission,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT B.

COPY

December 12, 1925.

Dear Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on December 10, 1925, considered the matter of the proposed World War Memorial at Plainfield.

The Commission would regard a flagpole, with a simple base, or a fountain appropriate for the site suggested for the memorial, and would suggest that you consult either Mr. Egerton Swartwout, 18 West 34th Street, New York City, who it is understood built your City Hall, or Mr. George Howe, 205 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pa., concerning the matter.

Yours very truly,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Mr. Edward Sachar,
145 East Front Street,
Plainfield, N.J.

EXHIBIT C.

C O P Y

December 12, 1925.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of December 4, with reference to your proposed Spanish-American War Memorial, was received. The Commission of Fine Arts gave the matter consideration at their meeting on December 10th, and decided that in view of the progress made in the design, as indicated by the photographs submitted, the time for useful advice has passed.

Yours very truly,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Mr. A. N. Talbot,
603 Terminal Building,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

EXHIBIT D.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON FLAG STANDARDIZATION
HELD AT THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS, DECEMBER 9, 1925.

A special meeting of the Flag Standardization Committee was held at the Bureau of Standards on Wednesday, December 9, 1925, for the particular purpose of hearing a report by Mr. W. D. Appel as to the tests of red and blue dyes he had made, as was agreed upon at the meeting held September 4, 1925. The following were present: Dr. F. C. Brown, Assistant Director, Bureau of Standards; Mr. H. Siddons Mowbray and Mr. H. P. Caemmerer, Commission of Fine Arts; Lieut. H. N. Wallin, Navy Department; and the following from the Bureau of Standards: Mr. W. D. Appel, Dye Expert; Mr. I. G. Priest, Color Expert; Mr. A. A. Mercier and Mr. W. E. Emley, of the Textile Section. Mr. Caemmerer was designated chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Appel read his report, which is attached hereto, and made a part of these minutes; and exhibited the dyeings received from the dye manufacturers with fastness tests carried out at the Bureau.

Mr. Appel concluded from his work that "Provided the Fine Arts Commission standards are fast enough, then the colors represented by them are practicable from the commercial standpoint."

The samples selected were---

Blue: The Fine Arts Commission sample. This is slightly redder in hue than dyeings of Alizarine Saphirole, with which it may be matched by the addition of a very small amount of violet.

Red: A laboratory dyeing of Diamine Scarlet, Colour Index No. 382, was selected as somewhat better than the Fine Arts Commission sample.

Mr. Mowbray said he was pleased with the result, but it was difficult for him to talk the technical language of scientists; that he considered the colors of red and blue from the standpoint of the artist, and he was certain of the great difference in the red and blue samples submitted and the red and blue of the flag as now used, in which the blue looks black and there is a blue in the red which tends to violet. The problem is how to get a purer red and blue. Mr. Appel stated that it would be impossible to modify the present blue with other dyes to get the shade recommended by Mr. Mowbray. It is necessary to start with entirely different dyes. After the samples of red and blue submitted were tested under glass for 20 days, the blue had faded considerably. Mr. Mowbray thought that it was a better blue even in such condition than the blue of the flag as now used.

Mr. Priest suggested that two flags be tested---one the existing American flag, and the other made with the Fine Arts Commission colors (one-half size of the large flag made for the Commission of Fine Arts by the Navy Department) according to the proposed new proportions in the modular standard of measurement, and that they be tested in the open air. Lieut. Wallin said the Navy Department would make these flags and test them at the New York Navy Yard. Mr. Mowbray was pleased with this suggestion, as it would enable

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was selected as a member of the committee
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Mr. Koenig said it was cleared with the result, but it was difficult for him to tell the technical language of scientists; but he considered the colors of red and blue from the standpoint of the artist, and he was certain of the great difference in the red and blue samples submitted and the red and blue of the flag as the word, in which the blue looks bluer and there is a blue in the red which tends to violet. The problem is how to get a better red and blue with other colors to get the shade more correct. It is necessary to start with entirely different ones. After the samples of red and blue submitted were tested under light for 24 days, the blue had faded considerably. Mr. Koenig thought that it was a better blue even in each condition than the blue of the flag as it was needed.

Mr. Christ suggested that the flags be tested--one the existing American flag, and the other the one with the new colors (one-half size of the large flag) for the duration of time of the Navy Department) according to the proposed new proportions in the model at hand of the flag, and that they be tested in the open air. Mr. Christ said the Navy Department could not test them at the time.

him to observe the tests at the Navy Yard personally. It was thought that the tests should be made for a period of at least 30 days, and that work should include such other tests as daylight exposure under glass, fadometer exposure, etc., as might be desired for future reference. Attention was called to the fact that at this time of the year there is little ultra violet in the rays of the sun as compared to the summer season, and the time for the tests might have to be extended beyond 30 days. The dyes of red and blue to be finally selected are subject to these further tests to be made.

The question was raised as to the life of a flag on top of a building. It was stated that flags on public schools last from one to three years, but that they are not used during the summer. According to a report received from Colonel T. Bentley Mott, Military Attache, Paris, dated January 9, 1925, a flag flying night and day, during sunshine and rainy weather, over a hospital located on a busy street in Paris, lasted two months, and that this hospital uses five flags a year. This was thought rather excessive.

Attention was called to the suggestion heretofore made of drawing up an Executive Order. Mr. Caemmerer submitted a copy of the Executive Order of May 29, 1916, received from the Department of State, pertaining to the flag. It was suggested that the War and Navy Departments submit recommendations as to the number of different sizes of flags, specifications, and the like, which are to be embodied in the proposed Executive Order.

It was agreed that the Bureau of Standards should transmit the samples of red and blue selected directly to the Navy Department, and to meet again at the Bureau of Standards after the tests of the flags above mentioned have been made, in about two or three months.

EXHIBIT E.

...the tests which are now being conducted at the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C., are being conducted in a manner which is designed to determine the effect of the various factors mentioned above on the results of the tests. It is believed that the results of these tests will be of great value in determining the effect of the various factors mentioned above on the results of the tests.

The question as to whether or not the results of the tests conducted at the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C., are being conducted in a manner which is designed to determine the effect of the various factors mentioned above on the results of the tests, is a question which is being discussed by the various committees mentioned above. It is believed that the results of these tests will be of great value in determining the effect of the various factors mentioned above on the results of the tests.

Attention was called to the question mentioned above at the meeting of the Executive Order of the Navy Department, held on May 10, 1916, at which time the results of the tests conducted at the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C., were discussed. It was agreed that the results of these tests should be of great value in determining the effect of the various factors mentioned above on the results of the tests.

It was agreed that the results of the tests conducted at the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C., should be of great value in determining the effect of the various factors mentioned above on the results of the tests. It was also agreed that the results of these tests should be of great value in determining the effect of the various factors mentioned above on the results of the tests.

EXHIBIT 2

Report on Colors for the American Flag.

Having selected a certain red and blue color to be recommended for adoption as standard for the American Flag, the Fine Arts Commission requested the Bureau of Standards (at a meeting at the Bureau on September 4, 1925) to examine the colors from the standpoint of their practicability. This report contains a summary of the work done and the results obtained.

Since the sample flag submitted by the Fine Arts Commission could not be cut up, the Navy Department was requested to furnish samples of the red and blue bunting from which the sample flag had been made. These materials were received on October 10th along with a report from the New York Navy Yard stating that both the red and the blue bunting were of satisfactory fastness to light, water, salt water and washing. Small pieces of the bunting were sent to 16 different dye manufacturers who were asked to submit dyeings on both wool and cotton bunting of single dyestuffs which come nearest to matching the samples both in color and fastness. The dyeings received have been compared with the standard samples and those which are reasonably near the standard have been tested for fastness to water, salt water, and light. The results of these tests are given in Table 1.

Blue:

The bunting representing the Fine Arts Commission's choice of blue was dyed with Alizarine Saphirol probably with the addition of a small amount of an acid violet. Alizarine Saphirol alone is a reasonably good match for the Standard. It is manufactured in this country by four different firms and is also imported from abroad. Our tests show that the Fine Arts Commission standard itself as well as dyeings prepared in this laboratory or submitted by manufacturers stain white wool somewhat in a salt water test and fade weaker and duller in a 40-hour carbon arc lamp test or in a 20-day exposure under glass to daylight, and in neither of these respects is quite equal to the Navy Standard. However, this dye is commonly used for flags and in accordance with the New York Navy Yard's findings may be quite satisfactory.

Red:

The Fine Arts Commission's red standard is superior to the Navy Standard with respect to light fastness but stains white wool slightly in the salt water test. Several well-known red dyes have been proposed as a match for this standard, all of them reasonably near it in color. Diamine Scarlet B is perhaps the best one. It is not so fast to light as the Fine Arts Commission sample but is equal to the Navy Standard in this respect. Crocein scarlet is satisfactory in every way except it stains white wool in the salt water test. Alizarine Red WS passes the fastness requirements, but is not quite so good a color. These

dyes are produced by a number of American manufacturers

The foregoing remarks apply only to dyes for wool bunting. These dyes are no more expensive than those in present use and offer no especial difficulties. The firm which manufactured the bunting used for the Fine Arts Commission standard Flag says that this material can be furnished at the same price as the regular Navy Standard colors.

There would be no difficulty in producing the desired colors of satisfactory fastness on silk.

Few cotton dyeings were submitted. There would be no difficulty in producing the cheap cotton flags for which no fastness is claimed. The indanthrene vat dyes could be used for really fast colors on cotton, but are much more expensive and more difficult to apply. Indanthrene Blue GOD and RS in mixture would give a reasonably good match for the blue and be fast to light, fresh water, salt water, and washing. A suitable red dye for cotton can not be suggested at this time, though a reasonably near approach to the standard shade could be obtained of satisfactory fastness.

Conclusion:

Provided the Fine Arts Commission standards are fast enough then the colors represented by them are practicable from the commercial standpoint.

TABLE 1

Sample	Salt Water Test Change in Color	Water Test Change in Color	Fadeometer Test time hrs.	Light Fading.	Remarks
<u>BLUE</u>					
30 Navy Std.	No	No	80	Slight	
20 F. A. C.	No	No	40	weaker & duller **	
16 Alizarine Saphirol SE Conc.	No	No	100	Slight	
31 Alizarine Sap- phire Blue R	No	No	40	very slight	
32 Alizarine Blue SAP	No	No	80	Slight	
39 Fast Wool Blue	No	No	80	Yes	
44 Alizarine Blue S	No	No	60	Slight	
47 Alizarine Sky Blue B & Violamine 2 RX	No	No	40 100	very slight Yes	
<u>RED</u>					
27 Navy Std.	No	No	60	very slight	
28 F. A. C.	No	No	100	Browner **	
45 Diamine Scarlet B	No	No	100	Slight	
	very slight	No	80	Slight	
		No	100	Yes, but no more than Navy Std.	
17 Gorcein Scarlet Conc.	No	No	100	No	
35 Alizarine Red S	No	No	100	Slight	
34 Acid Anthracene Red GR	No	No	100	Yes, duller	
40 Flag Red	No	No	60	duller, similar to Navy Std.	
46 Alizarine Red WS Crocein Scarlet MOO Violamine 2 RX	No	No	100	Slight	

** = similarly in 20 days continuous daylight exposure.

COPY

December 18, 1925.

Dear Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on December 10, 1925, considered the photograph and design which you submitted with your letter of November 25th, of a colonial sideboard proposed to be placed in the Arlington Mansion. The Commission regard the article suitable for this purpose.

The photograph and design are herewith returned.

Yours very truly,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Major L. W. Redington,
Office of the Quartermaster General,
War Department,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT F

COPY

December 15, 1925.

Dear Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on December 10, 1925, considered the design submitted by you for a Tourist Camp Shelter House, to be erected in East Potomac Park. The Commission regarded the composition of the design as a whole good. Certain minor changes have been noted on the design, which were considered with your representative.

The Commission call attention to the fact that if a permanent brick building shall be erected within the present area of the Tourist Camp such action will go far towards making that camp permanent. Thus the whole plan for the development of the western end of East Potomac Park as the great recreation center of Washington would be defeated. The area has been planned in the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks as the location of base ball and foot ball fields, a stadium, tennis courts, wading and bathing pools, and other like features necessary to the life and health of the City of Washington. The introduction of the Tourist Camp in the midst of the park area of the city is unusual and in the present instance it is deplorable. The Tourist Camp is seen from the car windows by people reaching Washington from the South, who look down upon an area disorderly in appearance and necessarily without adequate regulation. A large space of the limited area available for recreation purposes is thus given over to a small fraction of the people who could properly use it and who can quite as well be accommodated, as in other cities, at some point near the boundary of the District of Columbia.

The Commission, therefore, recommend that Congress be asked to change the appropriation so as to provide for the removal of the Tourist Camp to a more suitable point, either within or without the District of Columbia, but that no permanent structure be created in any event. The Tourist Camp cannot be regarded as a permanent feature in any city development, but must always be subject to replacement to accommodate the growth of the city.

For the Commission:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Lieut. Col. C. O. Sherrill, Director of
Public Buildings and Public Parks
of the National Capital,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT G.

C O P Y

December 28, 1925.

Dear Sirs:

The project presented to the Commission of Fine Arts in your letter of December 9 and at the meeting of the Commission on December 11, does not commend itself to the Commission in any essential feature. Under these circumstances, there would seem to be no way in which the Commission can be of assistance to your Association.

For the Commission:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Messrs. Frederick D. Gibbs
and John A. Johnston,
Care of The Mayflower Hotel,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT H.

COPY

December 11, 1925.

Dear Sirs:

We are sending to you herewith a set of the prints of the Plan for Greater Arlington, to which attention was called at the conference yesterday. The Plan was prepared by the Quartermaster General, with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, and has been approved by the Secretary of War.

The Commission of Fine Arts recommend that this plan be followed in all projects of development of the National Capital, between the Key Bridge and the Long Bridge. Salient features of the Plan may be briefly stated, as follows:

1. The area occupied by the Arlington Experimental Farm to be included in the Arlington National Cemetery.
2. The shortening of the Virginia terminal of the Arlington Memorial Bridge, so as not to invade the precincts of the cemetery and avoid the cutting of trees on the slope in front of the Mansion.
3. The moving of the cemetery wall to approximately the line of the Pennsylvania freight railway.
4. The cancellation of the present road in front of the Arlington National Cemetery and the creation of a boulevard along the river front.
5. The proposed lay-out of the Mount Vernon Boulevard, as it extends south from the Arlington Memorial Bridge.
6. The straightening of the military road, which is now dangerous.
7. In general, a park and parkway development on both sides of the river from the Key Bridge to the Long Bridge.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

National Capital Park Commission,

Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT I

